



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Detail of officers for duty in fruit ports.

The following is a list of the acting assistant surgeons appointed for duty at the fruit ports of Central and South America during the close quarantine season: Paul Osterhout, Bocas del Toro, Colombia; D. W. Goodman, Port Limon, Costa Rica; W. K. Fort, Livingston, Guatemala; S. H. Backus, Puerto Cortez, Honduras; W. H. Carson, Bluefields, Nicaragua; R. H. Peters, La Ceiba, Honduras; J. Grey Thomas, Belize, British Honduras.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

ABSTRACT OF REPLIES RECEIVED IN REPLY TO REQUEST FOR REPORTS
ON INFLUENZA (LA GRIPPE).

[Continued from PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13.]

ARIZONA—*Nogales*.—La grippe has been prevalent from December 25, 1900, to February 1, 1901. The types have been catarrhal and gastro-intestinal. The number of cases has been 60. One case was followed by subacute nephritis. Mortality has been nil. Treatment has been dietary and symptomatic for gastric and intestinal types. Medicinal treatment has been principally with quinine and the coal-tar products.

CALIFORNIA—*Oakland*.—Cases of la grippe are not reported, and there is no data by which a history of them can be ascertained. The following shows the number of deaths from la grippe for the past fourteen months:

1900: Month of January, none; February, 1; March, 2; April, none; May, none; June, none; July, 1; August, none; September, none; October, none; November, 1; December, 3. 1901: January, 3; February, none.

GEORGIA—*Augusta*.—La grippe has existed in mild form for the past few months. The number of cases can not be accurately estimated. The deaths have been very few. No precautions are known to have been taken to check the spread of the disease. The nature of the treatment is not stated.

ILLINOIS—*Cairo*.—Report of Asst. Surg. John Milton Holt, United States Marine-Hospital Service:

I have the honor to report herewith concerning the prevalence of influenza, as requested in Bureau circular letter dated January 18, 1901.

Blanks were prepared in this office and sent with letters requesting the information desired to 58 physicians in active practice in the southern part of Illinois and southeastern Missouri. Twenty-seven of these were completed and returned, supplying information for 16 different localities.